

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-7, 9-17, 19-25, 27-37, 39-66 and 68-70 are pending in the present application. Reconsideration of the claims in view of the above amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

#### **I. Application to be Considered Special**

This application has received a fourth, non-final Office Action. As per MPEP § 707.02, Applicants respectfully request that the Supervisory Patent Examiner personally check on the pendency of this application and make every effort to complete prosecution of this application.

#### **II. 35 U.S.C. § 102, Alleged Anticipation, Claims 13-16, 19-24, 27-31, 53-55, 57, 58, and 66**

##### **II.a. Claims 13, 53, and 66**

The Office rejects claims 13-16, 19-24, 27-31, 53-55, 57, 58, and 66 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Imielinski et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0013792 A1). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As to claims 13, 53, and 66, the Office states:

Regarding independent claims 13, 53, and 66, Imielinski discloses receiving a first web document in fig. 1 and paragraphs [0036] – [0040]. The first web document is called the original electronic document in Imielinski. Imielinski teaches receiving a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of the first web document in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs [0049] – [0054], and [0067]. Imielinski also provides an example in paragraph [0014] that virtual tags, for example, could be used to display text of the original document in a red font on the virtual page. Imielinski discloses creating in the web browser a second web document from the first web document wherein the font attribute, within the second web document, of the selected portion is changed in response to receiving the request to change the font attribute of the selected portion, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language

documents in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs [0036] – [0040], and paragraphs [0042] – [0048]. In Imielinski the second web document is called the virtual page. The virtual page is the requested portion of the original

electronic document that selected and customized according to the transformation rules generated by the user.

Office Action dated November 30, 2005, pages 3-4.

Claim 13, which is representative of the other rejected independent claims 53 and 66 with regard to similarly recited subject matter, reads as follows:

13. A method in a web browser on a data processing system for processing a document, said method comprising:  
receiving a first web document;  
receiving a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of the first web document; and  
creating in the web browser a second web document from the first web document, wherein the font attribute, within the second web document, of the selected portion is changed in response to receiving the request to change the font attribute of the selected portion, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language documents.

A prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed Cir. 1990). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed Cir. 1994). Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, not on what the reference broadly teaches. *Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 713 F.2d 760, 218 U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Applicants respectfully submit that Imielinski does not teach every element of the claimed invention arranged as they are in the claims. Specifically, Imielinski does not teach receiving a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of the first web document; and creating in the web browser a second web document from the first web document, wherein the font attribute, within the second web document, of the selected portion is changed in response to receiving the request to change the font attribute of the selected

portion, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language documents, as recited in claim 13.

The Office uses Imielinski et al. that has a filing date of December 28, 2000 and claims benefit of a Provisional Application (Provisional Application No. 60/173,757) which has a filing date of December 30, 1999. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit only the information disclosed in the Provisional Application may be used as prior art because any added material in Imielinski when filed December 28, 2002 does not qualify as prior art. Provisional Application 60/173,757 has been included with this response.

In the Provisional Application, Imielinski describes tagging portions of web pages by readers of the pages rather than by the page owners. The tags used by Imielinski are defined by a combination of context, structure of the page, item lists, and other content defined predicates. The tags are tied to the page's content through procedural action and descriptive expressions in a unique language. The tags, which are considered virtual because they exist physically apart from the text of the web page they tag, are stored in a virtual tag repository. The virtual tag repository maintains a count of how often each virtual tag has been used and can communicate this information back to the owner of the source page. Imielinski also describes virtual active tags that can be used for sending messages about pre-specified changes of the tagged content to the user. Finally, Imielinski describes that virtual tags and virtual active tags can be used to set up personalized selections of services for any web site.

Thus, in the Provisional Application, Imielinski fails to teach receiving a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of the first web document; and creating in the web browser a second web document from the first web document, wherein the font attribute, within the second web document, of the selected portion is changed in response to receiving the request to change the font attribute of the selected portion, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language documents. While Imielinski may describe some of the terms in the Application filed December 28, 2000, any description provided in that Application and not described in the Provisional Application may not be used by the Office in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) or any other rejection.

Thus, Imielinski does not teach each and every feature of independent claims 13, 53, and 66 as is required under 35 U.S.C. § 102. At least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims 13 and 53, the specific features of dependent claims 14-16, 19-24, 27-31, 54, 55, 57, and 58 are not taught by Imielinski. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 13-16, 19-24, 27-31, 53-55, 57, 58, and 66 under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

**II.b. Claims 14-16, 19-24, 27-31, 54, 55, 57, and 58**

Moreover, in addition to their dependency from independent claims 13 and 53, the specific features recited in dependent claims 14-16, 19-24, 27-31, 54, 55, 57, and 58 are not taught by Imielinski. For example, with regard to claims 14, 22, 54, and 57, the Provisional Application of Imielinski does not teach the step of creating the second web document includes inserting virtual font indicators before and after text within the selected portion. As discussed above, Imielinski merely inserts virtual tags and virtual active tags that describe a combination of context, structure of the page, item lists, and other content defined predicates. There is no mention whatsoever in the Provisional Application of virtual font indicators.

With regard to claims 16, 24, 55, and 58, the Provisional Application of Imielinski does not teach the selected portion being displayed according to the virtual font indicators. As discussed above, Imielinski merely inserts virtual tags and virtual active tags that describe a combination of context, structure of the page, item lists, and other content defined predicates. While the virtual tags and virtual active tags of Imielinski may be displayed for the owner of the page, the virtual tags and virtual active tags described in the Provisional Application do not include any font information and Imielinski does not display any information according to any virtual font indicators.

With regard to claim 30, the Provisional Application of Imielinski does not teach the step of creating the second web document comprises creating a copy of the first web document and changing the font attribute of the selected portion within the copy of the first web document. As discussed above, Imielinski merely inserts virtual tags and virtual active tags that describe a combination of context, structure of the page, item lists,

and other content defined predicates. Imielinski does not teach creating a copy of a first web document, changing a font attribute of a selected portion within the copy of the first web document, and then creating a second web document.

With regard to claim 31, the Provisional Application of Imielinski does not teach the step of creating the second web document comprises changing the font attribute of the selected portion within the first web document to create the second web document. As discussed above, Imielinski merely inserts virtual tags and virtual active tags that describe a combination of context, structure of the page, item lists, and other content defined predicates. Imielinski does not teach changing a font attribute of a selected portion within the copy of the first web document, and then creating a second web document.

Therefore, in addition to being dependent on independent claims 13 and 53 respectively, dependent claims 14-16, 19-24, 27-31, 54, 55, 57, and 58 are also distinguishable over Imielinski by virtue of the specific features recited in these claims. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of dependent claims 14-16, 19-24, 27-31, 54, 55, 57, and 58 under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

**III. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Alleged Obviousness, Claims 1-7, 9-12, 17, 25, 32-37, 39-48, 51, 52, 56, 59-65, and 67-70**

The Office rejects claims 1-7, 9-12, 17, 25, 32-37, 39-48, 51, 52, 56, 59-65, and 67-70 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imielinski et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0013792 A1) in view of Batres (U.S. Patent No. 6,832,351 B1). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The deficiency of Imielinski has been addressed above. Applicants respectfully submit that the Imielinski and Batres, taken alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest the similar features recited in independent claims 1, 32, 47, 48, 60, 64, 65, and 67-70. That is, Imielinski fails to teach or suggest receiving a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of the first web document; and creating in the web browser a second web document from the first web document, wherein the font attribute, within the second web document, of the selected portion is changed in response to receiving the

request to change the font attribute of the selected portion, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language documents, as recited in independent claim 13. Batres does not make up for the deficiencies of Imielinski, as Batres fail to teach or suggest receiving a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of the first web document; and creating in the web browser a second web document from the first web document, wherein the font attribute, within the second web document, of the selected portion is changed in response to receiving the request to change the font attribute of the selected portion, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language documents.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that Imielinski and Batres, taken alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest the features of claims 1, 13, 32, 47, 48, 53, 60, 64-66, and 67-70. At least by virtue of their dependency on claims 1, 13, 32, 48, 53, and 60, the features of dependent claims 2-7, 9-12, 17, 25, 33-37, 39-46, 49-52, 56, 59, and 61-63 are not taught or suggested by Imielinski and Batres, whether taken individually or in combination. Accordingly, Applicants respectively request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-7, 9-12, 17, 25, 32-37, 39-48, 51, 52, 56, 59-65, and 67-70 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

**IV. Conclusion**

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the prior art of record and is now in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the Examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

DATE: February 13, 2006

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Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box → ☐

Docket Number:

1419-194P

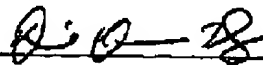
**PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET (Small Entity)**

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53 (c).

INVENTOR(S)/APPLICANT(S)					
Given Name (first and middle if any)		Family Name or Surname		Residence (City and either State or Foreign Country)	
Thomasz Vince Don		Inselmald Sgro Smith		North Brunswick, New Jersey	
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional inventors are being named on page 2 attached hereto					
TITLE OF THE INVENTION (200 characters max)					
VIRTUAL TAGS AND THE PROCESS OF VIRTUAL TAGGING					
Direct all correspondence to: CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS					
<input type="checkbox"/> Customer Number		<div>Place Customer Number Bar Code Label here</div>			
OR					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Firm or Individual Name		Diane Dunn McKay			
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Country		USA	Telephone	609-924-8858	Fax 609-924-3038
ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Specification	Number of Pages	8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Small Entity Statement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Drawing(s)	Number of Sheets	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
METHOD OF PAYMENT OF FILING FEES FOR THIS PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT (check one)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A check or money order is enclosed to cover the filing fees				FILING FEE AMOUNT (\$)
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge filing fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account Number:				13-2165
					\$75.00
The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.					
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are:					

Respectfully submitted,

SIGNATURE



Date

December 30, 1999

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REGISTRATION NO.

34,588

(if appropriate)

TELEPHONE

609-924-8858

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SEND TO: Box Provisional Application, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231

[Page 1 of 2]

P100MALLREV04




Docket Number:

1419-134P

**PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET (Small Entity)**

INVENTOR(S)/APPLICANT(S)		
Given Name (first and middle (if any))	Family Name or Surname	Residence (city and either State or Foreign Country)

**Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail**

I certify that this application and enclosed fee is being deposited on <u>December 30, 1999</u> with the U.S. Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. 1.10 and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.	
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P19SMALL/REV04

VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(d) AND 1.27 (d)) - NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION			Docket No. 1419-134P
Serial No. Herewith	Filing Date December 30, 1999	Patent No. TBD	Issue Date TBD
Applicant/ Imielinski, T. Patentee:			
Invention: VIRTUAL TAGS AND THE PROCESS OF VIRTUAL TAGGING			
I hereby declare that I am an official empowered to act on behalf of the nonprofit organization identified below: NAME OF ORGANIZATION: <u>Rutgers University</u> ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION: <u>Office of Corporate Liaison &amp; Technology Transfer</u> <u>Administrative Services Bldg., Annex II</u> <u>P.O. Box 1179</u> <u>Piscataway, NJ 08855-1179</u>			
TYPE OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University or other Institute of Higher Education <input type="checkbox"/> Tax Exempt under Internal Revenue Service Code (26 U.S.C. 501(a) and 501(c)(3)) <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Scientific or Educational under Statute of State of The United States of America Name of State: Citation of Statute: <input type="checkbox"/> Would Qualify as Tax Exempt under Internal Revenue Service Code (26 U.S.C. 501(a) and 501(c)(3)) if Located in The United States of America <input type="checkbox"/> Would Qualify as Nonprofit Scientific or Educational under Statute of State of The United States of America if Located in The United States of America Name of State: Citation of Statute:			
I hereby declare that the above-identified nonprofit organization qualifies as a nonprofit organization as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.9(e) for purposes of paying reduced fees to the United States Patent and Trademark Office regarding the invention described in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the specification to be filed herewith. <input type="checkbox"/> the application identified above. <input type="checkbox"/> the patent identified above.			
I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the nonprofit organization with regard to the above identified invention. If the rights held by the above-identified nonprofit organization are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed on the next page and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).			

Each person, concern or organization to which I have assigned, granted, conveyed, or licensed or am under an obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey, or license any rights in the invention is listed below:

☒ no such person, concern or organization exists.

☐ each such person, concern or organization is listed below.

FULL NAME \_\_\_\_\_

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☐ Individual

☐ Small Business Concern

☐ Nonprofit Organization

FULL NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Individual

☐ Small Business Concern

☐ Nonprofit Organization

FULL NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Individual

☐ Small Business Concern

☐ Nonprofit Organization

FULL NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Individual

☐ Small Business Concern

☐ Nonprofit Organization

Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING:

William Adams

TITLE IN ORGANIZATION:

Director

ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING:

Rutgers University, Office of Corp. Liaison & Technology Trans.

P.O. Box 1179

Piscataway, NJ 08855-1179

SIGNATURE: 

DATE: 12/28/99

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1419-134P

## VIRTUAL TAGS AND THE PROCESS OF VIRTUAL TAGGING

### Background of the Invention

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Conventional proxy servers retrieve web pages and syntactically transform them to better present their content on devices other than those intended to view those pages. However, these proxy servers work purely by translating the page content into a more appropriate form. Accordingly, they do not change the web access experience to which a user is exposed.

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Style sheets are used to set a style for a web page or multiple web pages. Style sheets provide information separate from the content of the page they reference. Accordingly, style sheets add functional display information to the tags physically present in the page. It is desirable to delimit and annotate information in a web page to allow portions of web pages to be identified for independent retrieval.

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### Summary of the Invention

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The present invention relates to a system and process of tagging portions of web pages by readers of the pages (clients) rather than by the page owners (servers). The tags are defined by a combination of context, for example words and phrases, structure of the page, for example paragraphs, item lists, and other content defined predicates.

25

The tags are considered virtual because they exist physically apart from the text of the web page they tag. The virtual tags are tied to the page's content through procedural action and descriptive expressions in a unique language. A virtual object can be used to embody the procedural aspects and other information supporting the virtual tags implementation. This is in contrast to typical owner defined tags, which are part of the content of the web page they tag. Each virtual tag, in addition to its defining procedure, includes a verbal description, such as "today's weather" or "top three movies", and expiration clauses, which are described in detail below.

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Virtual tags are stored, along with their verbal descriptions, in a virtual tag repositior (VTR). The VTR maintains a count of how often each virtual tag has been used

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and can communicate this information back to the owner of the source page. In this manner, the source page owner can be made aware which parts of the owned web pages are frequently requested and may decide to include that information in the web page's tag structure. Accordingly, the process provides adaptive tagging of page content which reflects the information demand. This has the advantage that the more the page owner knows about that demand structure, the better he can tailor the tags on the page. In contrast, in the conventional "blind tagging" which involves the source page owner tagging in anticipation of individual user interest, the page owner possesses no real knowledge of the user's interest. Additionally, virtual tags can be viewed and used by other clients, so the same process for creating virtual tags does not have to be repeated by the other clients. In this way all the clients and the server (owner of the web page) are involved in the "collaborative tagging" of the web page. The process of virtual tagging can be used for XML pages, wherein clients may choose to tag substructures of the XML objects defined by the server.

Virtual active tags can be used for sending messages about pre-specified changes of the tagged content to the user. In this manner, the users can monitor selected areas of the source pages without any additional effort on the part of the server. A page owner may set up a virtual active tag to provide messages to the page owner following user interest. Virtual active tags also allow tracking and monitoring of arbitrarily specific objects and data items which occur on the source web page without any additional effort necessary on the part of the owner of the source web page.

Virtual Tags can include expiration clauses. The expiration clauses monitor source page changes that may affect the semantic correctness of the virtual tag. For example, due to the structural changes of a source web page, a virtual tag may no longer tag the content that corresponds to its semantic description. An expiration clause related to this "warning condition" may result in the review of the tag definition by the user.

Virtual tags can be visualized on the source web page, presenting the "user interest" distribution on different segments of the page. For example, frequently accessed or referenced areas on the page can be displayed in a different color, i.e. red.

Virtual tagging can be used to enable small devices, such as PDAs, small screen phones, and phones with voice only input/output, to access information which has already

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been created on the web for users equipped with general purpose graphic terminals.

Virtual tagging is a scalable solution to the otherwise hopeless problem of having the web site owner tag information on his web site in anticipation of any possible use of it on any device or any possible user interest. Virtual tags free the web page owner from any awareness of the devices that might access his page. Virtual tagging also allows the gathering of "micro-statistics" about user interest in page components. This can lead, possibly, to more focused advertising banners associated with virtual tags rather than with the entire page. The technology also facilitates "Collaborative Tagging" which allows other clients to see the virtual tags created so far. This provides the server with the ability of incorporating the client tags in the page through the use of the shared virtual tag repository.

Virtual tags and virtual active tags can be used to set up personalized selections of services for any web site. These personalized services can be both passive, requiring the user to request the information through some device, or active, bringing the information to the user's attention through email, a text pager, etc. Virtual tagging simplifies the site maintainer's task of providing specific, user customizable services and allows the user select the services they desire. Virtual tags, through the virtual tag repository, can provide feedback for adaptive tagging of the source page in a way which better reflects the demand for specific information on that the page than "blind tagging" alone, thereby this can lead to well-tailored pages that evolve to better meet the structure of demand for the information presented there.

#### Detailed Description

Fig. 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of a system for marking at least one portion of a web page 10. A graphical user interface 12 is used at user system 11 to view and create virtual tags 14 for tagging web pages 13 which are part of world wide web 15. Web pages 13 that are virtually tagged can be addressed by for example: URLs, URLs obtained through CGI scripts running of a web server, i.e. results from searches or from submissions, where the CGI query is a part of the URL, and indirect links that are followed selectively based on user defined parameters. Graphical user interface 12

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allows the user to point to defining tags contextually by using intelligence which reflects the page structure as well as the features dependent on the semantics of the page content.

Virtual tags 14 are stored in virtual tag repository 18 located on user system 11. Alternatively, virtual tag repository 18 can be located remotely if user system 11 and  
5 networked to user system 11 and possibly other user. Virtual tag repository 18 is used for storage, retrieval, caching, analysis, and enforcement of virtual tags 14 and the information they delimit. Graphical user interface 12 also allows users such as clients or servers to view "micro-statistics" derived from the information stored in virtual tag repository 18.

10 Virtual tag 20 objects are generated by graphical user interface 12 as incarnations of virtual tags 14 stored in the virtual tag repository 18. Virtual tag objects 20 embody the procedural aspect of virtual tags 14 as well as any other information supporting the implementation of virtual tags 14.

Virtual tag expressions 22 are part of virtual tag objects 20. Virtual tag  
15 expressions 22 are generated by graphical user interface 12. Virtual tag expressions 22 are expressed in a language that clearly identifies how to process the virtually tagged web page to get from it the information that is tagged. Gateways permit the retrieval of the virtually tagged content by the various devices that may be used to present it.

In summary, virtual tags can relate to indirect physical tags for providing the  
20 ability to tag existing web page elements such as table cells, elements of ordered and unordered lists, paragraphs, titles, subtitles, etc.; context dependent tag for providing the ability to tag changing content based on the patterns that precede and follow the content on a web page, for example, a virtual tag may delimit all entries of a dated list up to a certain date, when such data is present; and inclusive tags for providing the ability to tag  
25 different structures that contain a given pattern, such as a word or phrase, for example, a virtual tag may delimit a paragraph based on the existence of words within it.

It must also be made clear that while the description of this invention is directed toward its application to web based information, it is also applicable to other forms of information available through other Internet technologies.

30 It is to be understood that the above-described embodiments are illustrative of only a few of the many possible specific embodiments which can represent applications

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of the principles of the invention. Numerous and varied other arrangements can be readily devised in accordance with these principles by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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We claim:

- A system for marking at least a portion of a web page comprising:
- means for creating a virtual tag, said virtual tag including reference to context,
- 5 structure of the page, and a verbal description;
- means for storing said created virtual tag in a virtual tag repository;
- means for accessing said stored virtual tag; and
- means for monitoring said stored virtual tag.

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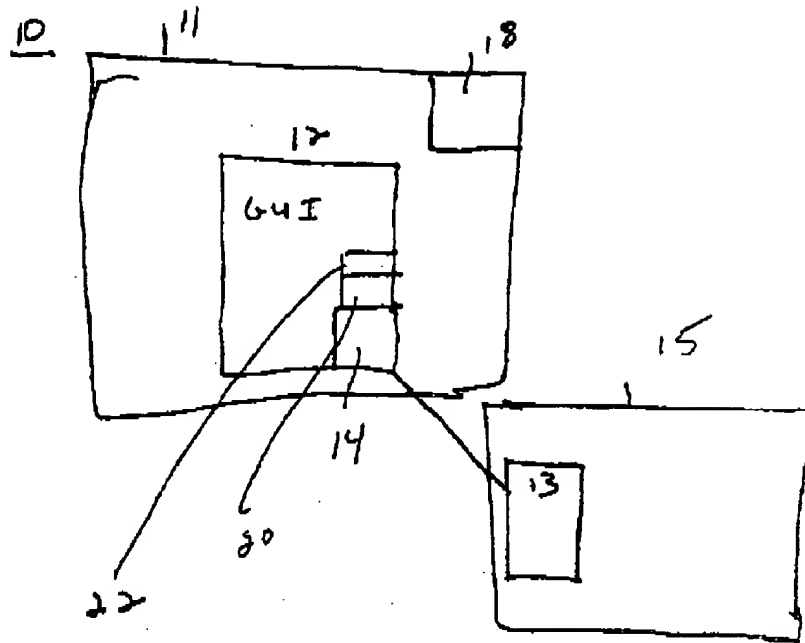


FIG. 1

SECRET 44444444